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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
16

17 LENOVO (UNITED STATES) INC. and
18 MOTOROLA MOBILITY, LLC,

19 *Plaintiffs,*

20 v.

21 IPCOM GMBH & CO., KG,
22

23 *Defendant.*
24
25
26
27
28

Case No. 19-cv-01389-EJD

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
ANTI-SUIT INJUNCTION**

DATE: November 14, 2019

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

CTRM: Courtroom 1, 5th Floor

JUDGE: Honorable Edward J. Davila

Complaint Filed: March 14, 2019

Trial Date: TBD

1 TO THE COURT, DEFENDANT, AND ITS COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 14, 2019 at 9:00 a.m., or as soon
3 thereafter as the matter may be heard, in the courtroom of the Honorable Edward J. Davila,
4 located at 280 South 1st Street, San Jose, California 95113, Plaintiffs respectfully request
5 that this Court: (1) enjoin IPCom from prosecuting the patent infringement action filed in
6 the United Kingdom against Plaintiffs' U.K. affiliates; and (2) enjoin IPCom from
7 instituting against Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' affiliates, or any of their customers any action
8 alleging infringement of IPCom's claimed 2G, 3G and/or 4G SEPs during the pendency of
9 this action. The anti-suit injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is more fully set forth in the
10 Proposed Order filed herewith.

11 This motion is based on this notice of motion and supporting memorandum of
12 points and authorities, the supporting declaration of Martin R. Bader, the accompanying
13 exhibits, the proposed order, the reply briefing in further support of this motion and
14 supporting declarations and accompanying exhibits, as well as other written or oral
15 argument that Plaintiffs may present to the Court.

16 Dated: September 18, 2019 SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

17 By /s/ Martin R. Bader

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 On March 14, 2019, Plaintiffs filed this action, asking the Court to decide the terms
3 and conditions of a FRAND license to ICom's portfolio, among other things. Nearly four
4 months later, ICom retaliated by suing Plaintiffs' affiliates in the U.K. for alleged
5 infringement of just a single patent out of that same portfolio (of over [REDACTED] patents). (*See*
6 *Bader Decl.*, ¶ 2, Ex. 1). In the U.K. action, ICom expressly acknowledges that this U.S.
7 action: (1) was filed first; (2) is broader than the claims in the U.K. action; and (3) requests
8 that this Court set the terms of a global FRAND license to ICom's portfolio, which
9 includes the single patent asserted in the U.K. case. Indeed, this case is completely
10 dispositive of the U.K. case, because Plaintiffs agree to be bound by the FRAND
11 determinations of this Court, subject to rights of appeal. (*See* Dkt. 1, Compl., ¶¶ 1, 67.)
12 ICom's U.K. action is designed to pressure Plaintiffs to accept *supra*-FRAND terms
13 before this Court has a chance to determine a FRAND license. ICom is also hoping to
14 "race to judgment" in the U.K. case, frustrate and compromise the findings of this Court,
15 and otherwise interfere with these proceedings. The Court should enjoin ICom from
16 prosecuting its U.K. action and attempting to waste judicial resources. ICom should also
17 be enjoined from using piecemeal actions around the world and threats of litigation to
18 pressure Plaintiffs into a *supra*-FRAND license.

19 This Court has the power to issue an anti-suit injunction against ICom. *E. & J.*
20 *Gallo Winery v. Andina Licores S.A.*, 446 F.3d 984, 989 (9th Cir. 2006) ("*Gallo*") ("Courts
21 derive the ability to enter an anti-suit injunction from their equitable powers."). Where a
22 subsequently filed action such as ICom's is intended to "compromis[e] the court's ability
23 to reach a just result in the case before it free of external pressure on [the party] to enter into
24 a 'holdup' settlement [for a SEP license] before the litigation is complete," an anti-suit
25 injunction is appropriate. *Microsoft Corp. v. Motorola, Inc.*, 696 F.3d 872, 886 (9th Cir.
26 2012) ("*Microsoft I*"). Anti-suit injunctions are also appropriate when "unnecessary delay
27 and substantial inconvenience and expense to the parties and witnesses" will likely result
28 from adjudicating an issue in two separate actions. *Seattle Totems Hockey Club, Inc. v.*

1 *National Hockey League*, 652 F.2d 852, 855 (9th Cir. 1981). Such injunctions are further
 2 appropriate where “separate adjudications could result in inconsistent rulings or even a race
 3 to judgment.” *Id.*

4 IPCom’s strategy of a “race to judgment” in the U.K. action is evident in its attempts
 5 to delay this case, however procedurally improper. For example, IPCom has indicated it
 6 will file serial pleading challenges if its pending motion to dismiss for lack of personal
 7 jurisdiction does not prevail.¹ (Jt. Case Management Statement, Dkt. 31, p. 8:14-19.) In
 8 the U.K. case, IPCom says it is willing to submit to this Court’s global FRAND
 9 determinations, but only if this Court makes such determinations “without delay.” Setting
 10 aside whether such an ultimatum is proper, IPCom is laying bare its strategy of subverting
 11 this Court’s determinations by racing first to judgment in the U.K. case. Plaintiffs should
 12 not be forced to litigate two overlapping cases at once, in two distant jurisdictions, in a race
 13 to potentially inconsistent judgments. Notably, IPCom’s request for an injunction in the
 14 U.K. case against willing licensees contravenes IPCom’s own FRAND commitment.
 15 *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 885 (finding that a SEP holder seeking “injunctive relief against
 16 infringement is arguably a remedy inconsistent with the [FRAND] licensing commitment”);
 17 *see also Realtek Semiconductor Corp. v. LSI Corp.*, 946 F. Supp. 2d 998, 1006–08 (N.D.
 18 Cal. 2013).

19 Importantly, IPCom’s strategy of exerting “external pressure” to influence the
 20 outcome of this proceeding is not directed only at Plaintiffs, but even at their affiliates’
 21 customers. IPCom has sent at least two letters to Plaintiffs’ affiliates’ customers in the
 22 U.K., threatening each with SEP infringement litigation, based solely on their sale of
 23 standard-compliant products. This campaign of foreign threats and litigation is designed to
 24 pressure Plaintiffs into accepting a *supra*-FRAND license before this Court has had the
 25 opportunity to set the terms of a FRAND license, and evade U.S. antitrust law. Under
 26 prevailing Ninth Circuit law, Plaintiffs are entitled to seek a FRAND license in this case
 27 free from such “external pressure” and “holdup” from foreign infringement lawsuits.

28 ¹ This would be procedurally improper at least due to F.R.C.P. 12(g)(2) waiver.

1 The Court should grant this Motion and: (1) enjoin ICom from prosecuting its
 2 lawsuit in the U.K against Plaintiffs’ affiliates; and (2) enjoin ICom from filing further
 3 SEP infringement actions against Plaintiffs, their affiliates, or their customers while the
 4 FRAND action here remains pending. The anti-suit injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is
 5 more fully set forth in the Proposed Order filed herewith.

6 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

7 **A. The Nature and Risks of Standardization**

8 ICom allegedly owns SEPs that are subject to obligations imposed by various
 9 standard-setting organizations (“SSOs”). These include the Third Generation Partnership
 10 Project (“3GPP”), a global initiative that unites seven telecommunications SSOs, including
 11 the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (“ETSI”). (Dkt. 1, ¶¶ 3-4.) While
 12 the development of 2G, 3G, and 4G technology standards (*i.e.*, those at issue in this
 13 litigation) has many benefits, it also carries the risk that SEP owners will engage in
 14 anticompetitive behavior. *See Microsoft Corp. v. Motorola Inc.*, 795 F.3d 1024, 1030–31
 15 (9th Cir. 2015) (“*Microsoft I*”).

16 In particular, once a standard is widely adopted, SEP holders obtain substantial
 17 leverage over manufacturers of standard-compliant products. *See id.* at 1031. By
 18 definition, to manufacture standard-compliant products without using the SEPs is not
 19 possible, so manufacturers are not free to use other technology. This provides SEP holders
 20 with monopoly power. *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, No. 11-CV-01846, 2012 U.S.
 21 Dist. LEXIS 67102, at *23-27 (N.D. Cal. May 14, 2012). SEP holders can abuse that
 22 power by demanding more for a license than the patented technology would be worth had it
 23 not been adopted by the SSO. *See Microsoft II*, 795 F.3d at 1031. The tactic of
 24 withholding a license unless and until a manufacturer agrees to pay an unduly high royalty
 25 rate for a SEP is referred to as “hold-up.” *Id.*; *Ericsson, Inc. v. D-Link Sys., Inc.*, 773 F.3d
 26 1201, 1209 (Fed. Cir. 2014). To mitigate the risk that SEP holders will extract more than
 27 the fair value of their patented technology, SSOs require SEP holders to declare potentially
 28 essential patents and commit to license those patents on FRAND terms and conditions. For

1 example, the ETSI IPR Policy requires SEP owners to commit to provide “irrevocable
2 licenses on fair, reasonable and nondiscriminatory (‘FRAND’) terms and conditions.”
3 (Bader Decl., ¶ 3, Ex. 2 at § 6.1.) “ETSI members participating in 3GPP must comply with
4 the ETSI IPR policy.” *Apple Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67102 at *12.

5 ICom is a member of 3GPP and ETSI. *See Current Members*, ETSI,
6 <https://www.etsi.org/membership/16-membership/23-current-members> (last visited Sept.
7 17, 2019). ICom has made binding, irrevocable commitments to license its SEPs on
8 FRAND terms and conditions. Specifically, on June 11, 2014, ICom submitted a general
9 declaration to ETSI (and to 3GPP by way of ETSI) stating that it is prepared to grant
10 irrevocable licenses under its standard-essential IPR in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the
11 ETSI IPR Policy, which requires licensing on FRAND terms and conditions. (*Id.*, ¶ 4, Ex.
12 3.) ICom is also bound by the FRAND commitments of its predecessor-in-interest as to
13 many of its SEPs, Robert Bosch GmbH. (*Id.*, ¶ 5, Ex. 4 (“Robert Bosch GmbH herewith
14 confirms its commitment to the ETSI IPR Policy, i.e. in particular its preparedness to grant
15 irrevocable licenses under its IPR on terms and conditions which are in accordance with
16 Clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR Policy . . .”).) After acquiring the Bosch portfolio, ICom
17 declared to the European Commission that “it is fully prepared and ready to take over vis-a-
18 vis third parties any applicable licensing undertaking of Bosch vis-a-vis ETSI to grant
19 irrevocable licenses to patents of the Bosch Mobile Telecommunication Patent Portfolio on
20 a fair, reasonable and nondiscriminatory basis . . .” (*Id.*, ¶ 6, Ex. 5.)

21 However, the mere existence of the FRAND commitment alone, without judicial
22 enforcement, does not protect against the efforts of some SEP owners to act in an anti-
23 competitive manner. As the Federal Trade Commission has explained, SEP owners seeking
24 to inappropriately exploit the market power and value added solely by virtue of
25 standardization “may have especially severe consequences for innovation and competition
26 in the context of standardized technology.” (*Id.*, ¶ 7, Ex. 6 at p. 22.) This pursuit of
27 overcompensation would raise the price to consumers or even “threaten to undermine the
28 collaborative innovation that can result from the standard setting process.” (*Id.*, p. 28.)

Courts and commentators also have recognized that “injunctive relief against infringement is arguably a remedy inconsistent with the [FRAND] licensing commitment.” *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 885; *Realtek v. LSI*, 946 F. Supp. 2d at 1006–08; Bader Decl., ¶ 8, Ex. 7 at pp. 6–7 (“Patent holders should not generally be allowed to obtain injunctions in the presence of a FRAND commitment. As a matter of economics, injunctions are inimical to some of the fundamental objectives of FRAND, such as fostering broad licensing of SEPs and adoption of the standard.”). This inconsistency arises from a recognition that the mere threat of injunctive relief gives the SEP owner additional power to hold up implementers. *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 886 (the threat of injunctive relief “compromis[es] the court’s ability to reach a just result in the case before it free of external pressure on [the accused infringer] to enter into a ‘holdup’ settlement before the litigation is complete”); Bader Decl., ¶ 8, Ex. 7 at p. 7 (“An injunction provides a means for a patent holder to exercise the additional market power gained by inclusion of a patent in a standard, and the threat of an injunction places at risk the investment and ongoing profits of firms using the standard. This allows the patent holder to engage in hold-up and ask for payment in excess of the *ex ante* value of the patent.”).

B. The Dispute Between the Parties

1. ICom refuses to provide sufficient information during negotiations.

Plaintiffs and their affiliates are leading providers of wireless telecommunications devices, including tablets, laptops, and mobile phones, in the United States and around the world. (Dkt. 1, ¶ 1.) ICom purports to hold a large portfolio of SEPs related to the 2G, 3G, and/or 4G standards. (*Id.*, ¶ 3.) Plaintiffs spent at least a year negotiating in good faith in an effort to reach a license to ICom’s claimed SEPs on FRAND terms. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 48-57.) ICom demanded *supra*-FRAND royalties while simultaneously refusing to provide Plaintiffs with the necessary information to evaluate these exorbitant royalty demands, such as comparable licenses and relevant claim charts. (Dkt. 26-6, ¶¶ 7–14.) ICom even demanded that Plaintiffs pay royalties on expired and abandoned patents and applications.

(Dkt. 1, ¶¶ 8, 51.)

2. ICom threatens Plaintiffs and their affiliates’ customers.

Notwithstanding Plaintiffs’ good faith efforts to negotiate a license, in February 2019, ICom sent threatening letters to at least two of Plaintiffs’ affiliates’ customers in the U.K. (Dkt. 26-6, ¶ 14.) These letters alleged infringement of ICom’s patents by Motorola phones. (*Id.*) The letters also said that those customers were “putting [their] company at serious legal and financial risks” by selling such phones. (Dkt. 18-8; 18-9.) They noted that “even if your company does not actually manufacture smartphone devices that utilize the standard essential patents of ICom, any unauthorized importation, use, offering for sale, or sale of such devices can still constitute an infringement of ICom’s patents under UK law.” (*Id.*) ICom also threatened Plaintiffs with litigation in the U.S., the U.K. and elsewhere unless Plaintiffs immediately acquiesced to ICom’s *supra*-FRAND demands and its unreasonable requests to license even expired and abandoned patents. (Dkt. 26, Ex. 27, at p.1.)

3. Plaintiffs request assistance from this Court through this action.

ICom’s unreasonable licensing demands, threats against Plaintiffs and their affiliates’ customers, and refusal to provide information necessary to properly evaluate its proposed license, left Plaintiffs with no choice but to seek help from this Court. On March 14, 2019, Plaintiffs filed the present action. (Dkt. 1.) In so doing, Plaintiffs sought the Court’s assistance in resolving the global dispute with ICom by, among other things, setting the terms and conditions of a FRAND license, and upholding U.S. antitrust law. (*See* Dkt. 1, ¶¶ 66–67 (seeking declaratory judgment regarding “what constitutes FRAND terms and conditions for a license to ICom’s alleged 2G, 3G, and 4G SEPs, with those terms and conditions being imposed on the parties”).) Similarly, the Prayer for Relief asks the Court to “[a]djudge and decree that Plaintiffs and all of their worldwide affiliates are entitled to a license from ICom . . . under FRAND terms and conditions pursuant to

IPCom’s obligations to ETSI.”² (*Id.*, Prayer for Relief, at B; *see also id.*, Prayer for Relief, at C (requesting that the Court “[a]djudge, set, and decree the FRAND terms and conditions to which Plaintiffs are entitled under IPCom’s obligations to ETSI for a license to IPCom’s 2G, 3G, and 4G SEPs, so that Plaintiffs may obtain a FRAND license on those terms”).)

4. IPCom retaliates by filing the U.K. action and seeking an injunction.

On July 2, 2019, nearly four months after Plaintiffs filed this U.S. action, IPCom filed a lawsuit in the U.K. against Plaintiffs’ U.K. affiliates, Lenovo Technology (United Kingdom) Limited and Motorola Mobility UK LTD. (Bader, ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) Despite purporting to hold a portfolio of over [REDACTED] SEPs, IPCom’s U.K. complaint sought a declaration that a single patent, European Patent No. 1841268B2 (the “’268 patent”), is essential to the 3G standard, and that it has been infringed by Plaintiffs’ U.K. affiliates. (*Id.*, p. 3; *see* Dkt. 26, Ex. 28, Appx. A.) In the U.K. case, IPCom also seeks an injunction against Plaintiffs’ U.K. affiliates, “either by themselves or through their agents, affiliates or third parties or howsoever otherwise,” from infringing the ’268 patent. (*Id.*)

IPCom’s U.K. complaint admits that its portfolio, including the asserted ’268 patent, is “the subject of a General IPR Licensing Declaration dated 11th June 2014” in which IPCom irrevocably declared that it is “prepared to grant irrevocable licenses . . . on terms and conditions which are in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR Policy.” (*Id.*, p. 7, ¶¶ 11-12.) As IPCom acknowledges, “Clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR Policy requires an SEP owner to offer to grant licences on terms that are fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (‘FRAND’) (the ‘**FRAND Obligation**’).” (*Id.*, Ex. 1, p. 7, ¶ 12 (bold in original).) Despite acknowledging its duty to license the ’268 patent on FRAND terms and conditions, IPCom’s U.K. action seeks “[a]n injunction to restrain Defendants” from practicing its purported SEP. (*Id.*, p. 3.)

Notably, IPCom’s U.K. complaint asks for an “undertaking” from Plaintiffs’

² In quotations in this brief, underlining is added for emphasis, and internal quotations and citations are omitted.

1 affiliates that if the '268 patent is found to be valid, essential, and infringed, “they will,
 2 without delay, enter into a license covering all of the Defendants’ acts of infringement on
 3 terms deemed to be FRAND in the U.S. FRAND proceeding.” (*Id.*, Ex. 1, p. 3.) In other
 4 words, IPCoM acknowledges on the face of its complaint that the U.K. action is entirely
 5 redundant of the relief Lenovo and Motorola have already requested in this U.S. action.
 6 The U.K. complaint is directed to only one of IPCoM’s patents (out of over [REDACTED]), while
 7 this U.S. action is designed to globally resolve the dispute regarding IPCoM’s entire
 8 portfolio. Despite demanding in the U.K. action that Plaintiffs prosecute this action
 9 “without delay,” IPCoM seeks to delay this action with a strategy of serial pleading
 10 challenges. (Dkt. 31, p. 8:14-19.)

11 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 This Court has the power to enjoin parties from proceeding with an action in the
 13 courts of a foreign country. *See Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 880–81; *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 989.
 14 “Such injunctions allow the court to restrain a party subject to its jurisdiction from
 15 proceeding in a foreign court in circumstances that are unjust.” *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 989.
 16 Anti-suit injunctions are appropriate when a party’s foreign actions “frustrate[] this court’s
 17 ability to adjudicate issues properly before it” or when “[w]ithout the issuance of an anti-
 18 suit injunction, the integrity of the action before this court will be lessened.” *Microsoft*
 19 *Corp. v. Motorola, Inc.*, 871 F. Supp. 2d 1089, 1100 (W.D. Wash. 2012), *aff’d*, 696 F.3d
 20 872 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit emphasizes that district courts have “a duty to
 21 protect their legitimately conferred jurisdiction to the extent necessary to provide full
 22 justice to litigants.” *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 995.

23 A request for an anti-suit injunction is evaluated under “the *Gallo* test,” not the
 24 traditional test for a preliminary injunction. *See Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 881 (addressing
 25 only the *Gallo* factors in a request for anti-suit injunction in a global FRAND dispute);
 26 *Applied Med. Distrib. Corp. v. Surgical Co. BV*, 587 F.3d 909, 913 (9th Cir. 2009) (same);
 27 *Zynga, Inc. v. Vostu USA, Inc.*, 816 F. Supp. 2d 824, 827 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (“To obtain an
 28 anti-suit injunction, the applicant is not required to show a likelihood of success on the

merits of the underlying claim. Rather, it need only demonstrate that the factors specific to an anti-suit injunction weigh in its favor.”); *id.* at 827 n.4 (noting that “the absence of any mention of the *Winter* factors [for preliminary injunction] by the *Applied Medical Distribution* court suggests” that consideration of those factors for an anti-suit injunction is unnecessary”); *see also Huawei Techs., Co. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, Case No. 3:16-CV-02787-WHO, 2018 WL 1784065, *4 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2018) (“*Huawei*”) (“The Ninth Circuit’s analysis [in *Microsoft*] convinces me that I need only focus on the three-part inquiry under *Gallo* . . .”).

Under the *Gallo* test, the court first determines “whether or not the parties and the issues are the same” in both actions, and whether the current action is dispositive of the action to be enjoined. *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 881 (citing *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 991); *see also Applied Med.*, 587 F.3d at 914–15 (explaining the first step of the *Gallo* test is a “functional inquiry concerning dispositiveness,” not a requirement that the claims be identical). Second, the court determines whether at least one of the “*Unterweser* factors” applies, asking whether the litigation to be enjoined would “(1) frustrate a policy of the forum issuing the injunction; (2) be vexatious or oppressive; (3) threaten the issuing court’s *in rem* or *quasi in rem* jurisdiction; or (4) where the proceedings prejudice other equitable considerations.” *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 881-82; *In re Unterweser Reederei, GmbH*, 428 F.2d 888, 890 (5th Cir. 1970). Finally, the court assesses whether the proposed injunction’s impact on comity is tolerable. *See Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 881. However, “[c]omity is less likely to be threatened in the context of a private contractual dispute than in a dispute implicating public international law or government litigants.” *Id.* at 887.

IV. IPCOM SHOULD BE ENJOINED FROM PROSECUTING SEP INFRINGEMENT CLAIMS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS.

A. The Parties and Issues Are the Same.

1. The parties are functionally the same.

“The threshold consideration for a foreign anti-suit injunction is whether or not the parties and the issues are the same in both the domestic and foreign actions, and whether or

1 not the first action is dispositive of the action to be enjoined.” *Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065
 2 at *6. “Perfect identity of parties is not required for an anti-suit injunction.” *Zynga*, 816 F.
 3 Supp. 2d at 828. Rather, the relevant inquiry is whether the parties are “affiliated in such a
 4 way that their interests coincide.” *Id.*; *see also Gilbane Fed. v. United Infrastructure*
 5 *Projects Fzco*, Case No. 14-cv-03254-VC, 2014 WL 4950011, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Sep. 24,
 6 2014) (finding identity of the parties where their “interests are practically identical and are
 7 well represented by each other”). “The consideration should be approached functionally,
 8 not in a technical or formal sense, but in the sense that all the issues in the foreign action
 9 can be resolved in the local action.” *Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065 at *6.

10 The parties in the two actions are functionally the same. IPCom is both the
 11 defendant in this case and the plaintiff in the U.K. action, so there can be no dispute that the
 12 IPCom entity is the same in both actions. Meanwhile, the defendants in the U.K. action are
 13 affiliates of Plaintiffs, and all are companies within the Lenovo group of companies.
 14 (Bader Decl., ¶ 9, Ex. 8, pp. 288-289.) One defendant in the U.K. action is Lenovo
 15 Technology (United Kingdom) Limited (“Lenovo U.K.”), which is responsible for the
 16 wholesale of personal computers and mobile telecommunications equipment in the U.K.,
 17 including devices practicing the 2G, 3G, and/or 4G standards. (*Id.*, ¶ 10, Ex. 9.) Before
 18 January 2018 (and after its acquisition into the Lenovo group of companies), Motorola
 19 Mobility UK Ltd. (“Motorola U.K.”), the other defendant in the U.K. action, was
 20 responsible for sales of mobile telecommunications devices. (*Id.*, ¶ 11, Ex. 10.) After
 21 January 2018, Lenovo U.K. assumed those responsibilities, with Motorola U.K. continuing
 22 any research and development activities. *Id.* Notably, in draft license agreements covering
 23 worldwide sales of the Lenovo group of companies, including the two U.K. companies
 24 named in IPCom’s U.K. action, IPCom identified Plaintiff Lenovo (United States) Inc. as
 25 the licensee. (Dkt. 26, Ex. 15, p. 1; Dkt. 26, Ex. 28, p. 1.)

26 Under similar circumstances, courts have held that the “same party” element of the
 27 test is satisfied. For example, in *Microsoft*, the Ninth Circuit found the parties were the
 28 same even though Motorola’s lawsuit in Germany targeted two of Microsoft’s foreign

1 subsidiaries, which were not parties in the U.S. litigation. *See Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 879
 2 n.7; *see also Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065 at *6. As another example, in *TCL v. Ericsson*,
 3 the district court enjoined Ericsson’s infringement actions against TCL’s foreign
 4 subsidiaries responsible for sales in local markets. *See TCL Comm. Tech. Holdings, Ltd. v.*
 5 *Telefonaktienbolaget LM Ericsson*, No. 14-cv-00341, Dkt. 279-1, p. 5 (C.D. Cal. June 29,
 6 2015) (attached as Ex. 11 to Bader Decl.). Similarly here, the parties in the U.S. and U.K.
 7 actions are functionally the same and satisfy this threshold consideration for an anti-suit
 8 injunction.

9 2. This lawsuit will resolve the claims in IPCom’s U.K. action.

10 In deciding a request for an anti-suit injunction, a court should assess “whether the
 11 issues are the same not in a technical or formal sense, but [rather] in the sense that all the
 12 issues in the foreign action . . . can be resolved in the local action.” *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at
 13 882–83; *Applied Med.*, 587 F.3d at 915 (“[T]o the extent the domestic action is capable of
 14 disposing of all the issues in the foreign action . . . , the issues are meaningfully the same.”).
 15 In *Microsoft I*, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the anti-suit injunction issued by the district court,
 16 agreeing that Microsoft’s RAND claim was capable of resolving Motorola’s infringement
 17 claim in Germany.³ *See id.* at 883–84. This was because Motorola’s licensing offers
 18 included the German patents and Motorola promised to license those German patents on
 19 RAND terms. *See id.*; *see also Medtronic, Inc. v. Catalyst Research Corp.*, 518 F. Supp.
 20 946 (D. Minn. 1981), *aff’d*, 664 F.2d 660 (8th Cir. 1981) (issuing an anti-suit injunction
 21 against the enforcement of foreign patents based on a contract between the parties not to
 22 enforce the patents).

23 Other courts have likewise sought to avoid piecemeal infringement suits on

24 ³ Certain SSOs use the term RAND (“reasonable and non-discriminatory”) instead of
 25 FRAND. These terms are functionally equivalent. (*See Bader Decl.*, ¶ 13, Ex. 12 at 50 n. 1
 26 (“In some contexts (e.g., 802.11), the term “RAND” (“reasonable and nondiscriminatory”)
 27 is used instead of FRAND. As economists, we view the two terms as having the same
 28 meaning.”)).

1 individual SEPs, in favor of global resolutions of FRAND licensing disputes. In *TCL*, the
 2 court granted an anti-suit injunction to prevent Ericsson from pursuing foreign patent
 3 claims on individual SEPs because “the [domestic] FRAND action should resolve [the
 4 parties’] global licensing dispute.” *TCL v. Ericsson*, No. 14-cv-00341, Dkt. 279-1, p. 5. In
 5 *Huawei*, the court found that the parties’ competing breach of contract claims under
 6 FRAND controlled the parties’ disputes and thus Samsung’s claims filed in California were
 7 “dispositive of Huawei’s Chinese actions.” *Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065 at *7–8. In short,
 8 foreign infringement actions regarding individual SEPs fall within the “contractual
 9 umbrella” of global FRAND claims. *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d 872, 883 (9th Cir. 2012); *see*
 10 *Zynga*, 816 F. Supp. 2d at 829 (noting that “most cases upholding the use of antisuit
 11 injunctions . . . arise from a contract and thus raise the specter of inconsistent interpretations
 12 of the same document”).

13 Similarly, ICom’s U.K. patent infringement case falls under the “contractual
 14 umbrella” of Plaintiff’s FRAND breach of contract claims here, and therefore will be
 15 resolved in this action. *Microsoft I*, Inc., 696 F.3d at 883. ICom’s U.K. claims relate to
 16 the alleged essentiality and infringement of a single patent out of a portfolio purportedly
 17 containing over [REDACTED] patents. (Bader Decl., ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) ICom admits that it is bound by
 18 both its own FRAND commitments to ETSI and 3GPP, as well as the FRAND
 19 commitments of the original assignees of its patents. (*Id.*, pp. 7–8, ¶¶ 10–21 (“The ICom
 20 Portfolio, including EP 268, is the subject of a General IPR Licensing Declaration dated
 21 11th June 2014”)) Plaintiffs’ complaint in this action is based on ICom’s breach of
 22 those contractual FRAND commitments and violation of antitrust laws. (Dkt. 1, ¶¶ 59–64.)
 23 As in *Microsoft* and *Huawei*, “the availability of injunctive relief for [alleged infringement
 24 of ICom’s] SEPs depends on the breach of contract claims” at issue in this action.
 25 *Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065 at *8; *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 883.

26 Moreover, Plaintiffs here seeks a declaration that they “and all of their worldwide
 27 affiliates are entitled to a license from ICom . . . under FRAND terms and conditions
 28 pursuant to ICom’s obligations to ETSI” and an adjudication setting the FRAND terms for

1 such a license. (Dkt. 1, Prayer for Relief, at B & C.) Plaintiffs have agreed to be bound by
 2 the FRAND determinations of this Court, subject to rights of appeal. (*See* Dkt. 1, Compl.,
 3 ¶¶ 1, 67.) Therefore, when this Court determines the FRAND terms and conditions of the
 4 license to Plaintiffs and their worldwide affiliates, ICom’s U.K. infringement claims will
 5 be moot. ICom’s U.K. complaint admits this. (*See* Bader Decl., ¶ 2, Ex. 1, p. 3 (seeking
 6 an undertaking that, if the ’268 patent is found valid, essential, and infringed, Defendants
 7 will “enter into a licence covering all of the Defendants’ acts of infringement on terms
 8 deemed to be FRAND in the US FRAND Proceedings”).) In other words, ICom admits
 9 that this case is capable of resolving all of the issues in ICom’s U.K. action.

10 3. This lawsuit will resolve ICom’s threatened infringement actions against
 11 Plaintiffs’ affiliates’ customers.

12 If the Court enjoins ICom from proceeding with its U.K. action, ICom may try to
 13 circumvent this by suing Plaintiffs’ or their affiliates’ customers for patent infringement, by
 14 virtue of their sale of standard-compliant devices. ICom has clearly communicated its
 15 willingness to do this, by sending cease-and-desist letters to at least two of Plaintiffs’
 16 affiliates’ customers. (Dkt. 18-8; 18-9.) Threats of litigation, even if actual litigation has
 17 not commenced, support an anti-suit injunction. *See Lockheed Martin Corp. v. Aceworld*
 18 *Holdings Pty Ltd.*, No. 19-CV-04074-EJD, 2019 WL 3767553, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 9,
 19 2019) (granting anti-suit injunction because defendants “threatened on multiple occasions
 20 to sue Lockheed in Australia under Australian law”). Part of the concern is practical: “If
 21 the court does not issue an anti-suit injunction, Defendants may well bring the threatened
 22 claims against Lockheed [in Australia]. Then Lockheed will certainly return to this court to,
 23 once again, request an anti-suit injunction. Such a result would waste the resources of the
 24 parties and the U.S. and Australian courts, and it would cause a greater harm to
 25 international comity.” *Id.* at *4.

26 As in *Lockheed*, ICom has expressly threatened to sue Plaintiffs’ affiliates’
 27 customers in the U.K. By letter, ICom told those customers that “you may unknowingly
 28 be putting your company at serious legal and financial risks by dealing with **unlicensed**

products.” (Dkts. 17-11, 18-8, 18-9 (bold in original).) *Id.* IPCom’s letters then say that the customers’ “unauthorized importation, use, offering for sale, or sale of such devices can [] constitute an infringement of IPCom’s patents under UK law.” (*Id.*) IPCom invokes specific U.K. law in its threats of infringement against the customers: “Disposing of or offering to dispose of an unlicensed product which infringes a Patent is contrary to section 60 of the Patents Act (1977).” (*Id.*)

Enjoining any lawsuits by IPCom against Plaintiffs’ or their affiliates’ customers would also be appropriate under the “customer suit exception” doctrine. Under this doctrine, courts enjoin lawsuits against a manufacturer’s customer when there is a pending proceeding involving the manufacturer. *See In re Nintendo of Am., Inc.*, 756 F.3d 1363, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2014); *Katz v. Lear Siegler, Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1459, 1464 (Fed. Cir. 1990). “The customer suit exception is based on the manufacturer’s presumed greater interest in defending its actions against charges of patent infringement; and to guard against possibility of abuse.” *Kahn v. General Motors Corp.*, 889 F.2d 1078, 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1989). “At the root of the preference for a manufacturer’s declaratory judgment action is the recognition that, in reality, the manufacturer is the true defendant in the customer suit.” *Codex Corp. v. Milgo Electronic Corp.*, 553 F.2d 735, 737–38 (1st Cir. 1977). Moreover, if this action results in a FRAND license to IPCom’s SEPs for Plaintiffs and their worldwide affiliates, it will also resolve any claim against their customers from the sale of Plaintiffs’ products. *See Quanta Computer, Inc. v. LG Electronics, Inc.*, 553 U.S. 617, 625 (2008) (“The longstanding doctrine of patent exhaustion provides that the initial authorized sale of a patented item terminates all patent rights to that item.”)

B. Multiple *Unterweser* Factors Justify an Anti-Suit Injunction.

The second step of the framework followed in *Microsoft I* is to determine if any of the *Unterweser* factors apply. While only one factor needs to apply for injunctive relief to be appropriate (*Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 991), multiple *Unterweser* factors apply here. In particular, IPCom’s U.K. action is vexatious and oppressive, will frustrate U.S. law and policy, and prejudices equitable considerations.

1 **1. IPCom’s U.K. action is brought to forum-shop, harass Plaintiffs,**
 2 **and pressure settlement on *supra*-FRAND terms.**

3 IPCom waited nearly four months after Plaintiffs filed this U.S. action, before filing
 4 its case in the U.K. (Bader Decl., ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) Such timing “raises concerns of forum
 5 shopping and duplicative and vexatious litigation.” *Microsoft*, 871 F. Supp. 2d at 1100,
 6 *aff’d Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 885–86 (granting anti-suit injunction where six-month delay
 7 in filing foreign action “raises concerns of forum shopping and duplicative and vexatious
 8 litigation”). Moreover, despite claiming a portfolio of over [REDACTED] patents, IPCom’s U.K.
 9 complaint is limited to just one patent. (Bader Decl., ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) This also exacerbates
 10 concerns regarding “forum shopping and duplicative and vexatious litigation.” *Microsoft*,
 11 871 F. Supp. 2d at 1100 (“The court’s concerns over forum shopping and duplicative and
 12 vexatious litigation are heightened by the fact that Motorola’s commitments to the ITU
 13 involved approximately 100 Motorola-owned patents, yet Motorola invoked the German
 14 Action implicating only two (the European Patents) of these patents and sought injunctive
 15 relief in Germany before this court could adjudicate that precise issue.”).

16 For the U.K. court to adjudicate a single patent out of IPCom’s portfolio does not
 17 resolve the entire contractual dispute at issue in this case, IPCom’s threatened lawsuits
 18 against Plaintiffs’ affiliates’ customers, or IPCom’s antitrust violations. Accordingly,
 19 IPCom’s U.K. litigation appears designed to harass Plaintiffs, drive up their litigation cost,
 20 and force a settlement on *supra*-FRAND terms through the specter of injunctive relief in the
 21 U.K. Seeking an injunction against willing licensees to gain leverage in licensing
 22 negotiations, as IPCom is doing here, is precisely the kind of “hold up” that FRAND
 23 obligations and U.S. antitrust laws were designed to prevent. *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 886
 24 (finding such conduct improperly compromises “the court’s ability to reach a just result in
 25 the case before it free of external pressure on [Plaintiffs] to enter into a ‘holdup’ settlement
 26 before the litigation is complete.”). “Without the issuance of an anti-suit injunction, the
 27 integrity of the action before this court will be lessened.” *Microsoft*, 871 F. Supp. 2d at
 28 1100.

2. ICom’s request for injunctive relief from the U.K. court frustrates the purposes of FRAND and important U.S. policies.

Courts have repeatedly found that foreign litigation will frustrate domestic policy when defendants use it to evade contractual obligations or compliance with U.S. law. *See Seattle Totems*, 652 F.2d at 853, 856 (where plaintiff brought U.S. litigation alleging that certain contracts violated U.S. antitrust law, district court appropriately enjoined defendants from bringing foreign suit seeking damages under the contracts); *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 991–92. Seeking injunctive relief against a willing licensee is antithetical to a SEP holder’s FRAND commitments. *See, e.g., Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 885 (upholding order preventing enforcement of German injunction, because injunctive relief was inconsistent with the contractual RAND obligation); *Apple v. Motorola*, 757 F.3d 1286, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2014); Bader Decl., ¶ 8, Ex. 7 at pp. 6–7 (“As a matter of economics, injunctions are inimical to some of the fundamental objectives of FRAND, such as fostering broad licensing of SEPs and adoption of the standard.”). In *Huawei v. Samsung*, the district court likewise granted a motion for anti-suit injunction in view of the important policy of preserving the “court’s ability to determine the propriety of injunctive relief.” *Huawei*, 2018 WL 1784065, at *10.

Plaintiffs have clearly demonstrated they are willing licensees by first negotiating a license with ICom and, when negotiations failed, asking this Court to set the FRAND terms and conditions to a license for ICom’s SEPs. Therefore, ICom’s request for injunctive relief against Plaintiffs’ affiliates are inconsistent with, and designed to frustrate, its contractual FRAND commitments and important U.S. policies, providing further justification for an anti-suit injunction.

An anti-suit injunction is also proper here as ICom is attempting to escape its contractual commitments and antitrust laws by threatening a U.K. injunction to pressure Plaintiffs to accept *supra*-FRAND terms. *See, e.g., Seattle Totems*, 652 F.2d at 853, 856. An anti-suit injunction upholds U.S. law and policy by preventing ICom from using foreign injunctive relief to extract a license from Plaintiffs on *supra*-FRAND terms and thereby abusing its dominant position.

1 **3. IPCom’s U.K. action may result in inconsistent judgments with**
 2 **this Court.**

3 An anti-suit injunction is warranted against IPCom’s U.K. action because it poses a
 4 serious risk of inconsistent judgments. *See Microsoft*, 871 F. Supp. 2d at 1100 (granting
 5 anti-suit injunction in view of “court policies against avoiding inconsistent judgments”).
 6 IPCom’s U.K. complaint acknowledges that its claims are wholly subsumed within the
 7 claims presented in this U.S. action, which was filed first and is dispositive of the U.K.
 8 claims. (*See Bader Decl.*, ¶ 2, Ex. 1, p. 3 (requesting “in the event that the US FRAND
 9 Proceedings fail to settle the terms of a FRAND licence (without delay or at all) covering
 10 all of the Defendants’ acts of infringement found by the [U.K. court],” that they “submit to
 11 the [U.K. court] for a determination of an appropriate licence on FRAND terms to cover all
 12 such outstanding acts of infringement and enter into that licence”). IPCom’s foreign action
 13 is therefore a professed attempt to forum shop and “race to judgment” in its preferred
 14 forum, the U.K. court, if this Court does not proceed “without delay.” This raises the very
 15 real prospect that while this U.S. action is proceeding, the U.K. court will render a
 16 potentially inconsistent judgment regarding FRAND terms for IPCom’s SEPs. The
 17 lawsuits threatened against Plaintiffs’ affiliates’ customers likewise would present a risk of
 18 inconsistent judgments for similar reasons.

19 Any of the factors discussed above, by itself, “may justify a foreign anti-suit
 20 injunction.” *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 882 n.9. Because multiple *Unterweser* factors apply,
 21 Plaintiffs’ request for an anti-suit injunction should be granted.

22 **C. The Impact of an Anti-Suit Injunction on Comity is Tolerable.**

23 The final step of the *Gallo* analysis is to address whether the injunction’s “impact on
 24 comity is tolerable.” *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 991. “Comity is the ‘recognition which one nation
 25 allows within its territory to the legislative, executive or judicial acts of another nation,
 26 having due regard both to international duty and convenience, and to the rights of its own
 27 citizens, or of other persons who are under the protection of its laws.’” *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at
 28 994, citations omitted. Comity is “neither a matter of absolute obligation . . . nor of mere

1 courtesy and good will.” *Id.* The Ninth Circuit has made clear that private contractual
2 disputes like the one here have little, if any, impact on comity. *See Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at
3 887 (citing *Gallo*, 446 F.3d at 994) (“[C]omity is less likely to be threatened in the context
4 of a private contractual dispute than in a dispute implicating public international law or
5 government litigants.”). The anti-suit injunction requested by Plaintiffs in this case would
6 have little to no impact on comity. This is a dispute between companies based on the
7 contractual promise made by ICom and its predecessors-in-interest. That promise was to
8 license SEPs to implementers like Plaintiffs on FRAND terms and conditions. ICom’s
9 breach of that promise violates both ICom’s contractual commitments and U.S. law. The
10 purpose of this U.S. action is to enforce ICom’s obligation to license its SEPs to Plaintiffs
11 and establish the FRAND terms and conditions for such a license.

12 Further, an anti-suit injunction against a duplicative, later-filed action in a foreign
13 court has little impact on comity. As the Ninth Circuit has stated, “[t]he order in which the
14 domestic and foreign suits were filed, although not dispositive, may be relevant to this
15 determination depending on the particular circumstances.” *Microsoft I*, 696 F.3d at 887
16 (citing *Applied Med.*, 587 F.3d at 921) (where “subsequent filing” of foreign action “raises
17 the concern that [party] is attempting to evade the rightful authority of the district court,”
18 enjoining foreign action would not “intolerably impact comity”).

19 The requested anti-suit injunction merely prevents ICom from using later-filed
20 piecemeal patent infringement actions, accompanying injunctive requests, and the threat of
21 litigation against Plaintiffs’ or their affiliates’ customers for improper purposes. These
22 would include harassing Plaintiffs into capitulating to a *supra*-FRAND license before this
23 first-filed action can adjudicate the FRAND terms of the license. Under these
24 circumstances, the impact on comity is clearly not “so great as to be intolerable.”
25 *Microsoft*, 696 F.3d at 886. Notably, the U.K. action is still in its very early stages: as of the
26 filing of this motion, defendants in the U.K. case have not yet filed their response to
27
28

1 IPCom's complaint.⁴

2 **V. CONCLUSION**

3 This Court has the power, and should exercise that power, to grant an anti-suit
4 injunction against IPCom. This action was filed first and will be dispositive of the U.K.
5 claims. Plaintiffs here seek a worldwide license to IPCom's entire portfolio, which
6 includes the lone patent IPCom selectively asserts in the U.K. case. IPCom should not be
7 permitted to force both Plaintiffs and this Court through parallel litigation with the U.K.
8 court that may result in inconsistent and conflicting judgments. Not only will this be
9 wasteful, "the integrity of the action before this court will be lessened." *Microsoft*, 871 F.
10 Supp. 2d at 1100. For IPCom to forum-shop and "race to judgment" at the expense of this
11 Court's integrity is improper. Nor should IPCom be allowed to use the U.K. action to
12 interfere with these proceedings, or "evade the rightful authority of the district court."
13 *Applied Med.*, 587 F.3d at 921. Plaintiffs' motion should be granted.

14 Dated: September 18, 2019 SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

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24 ⁴ In fact, on information and belief, IPCom had no right to bring the U.K. action at all
25 because IPCom has never had title to the '268 patent asserted in that case. The '268 patent
26 was purportedly assigned by Bosch to IPCom. But in the Deed of Trust filed with the
27 European Patent Office by Bosch, which purportedly identifies all the patents it assigned to
28 IPCom, the '268 patent is missing.